423 tary constructions. A family owning one horse must
656 transport 30 cords of timber to fixed stations. The owner of two horses must double the quota, in winter.

[311] In 1947, about 40% of arable land of Lithuania was unplanted, and the diet of the rural population suffered a catastrophic decline. Few tractors are available. Threshing machines were nationalized. Bribes are required to gain any assistance from the Russian managers of the MTS stations—and people prefer not to deal with the drunken and greedy representatives of the "master race." Forests are systematically destroyed and forest fires are not combatted. The MVD-MGB troops quite frequently set fire to the forests in order to "smoke out" guerrillas.

There was even less incentive to work for Russia in 1948. At least one half of the arable land went untilled. . . .

Industry

433 Peat production dropped to one-third of the level
377 of the German occupation period. Very little coal is brought to the country. For these reasons, there is a severe shortage of electric power. City dwellers must provide their own heating—for apartments, institutions and schools.

The official press occasionally reports that certain officials "abuse their office" by driving to some village, demolishing "deserted homes" and forcing the neighboring farmers to transport the lumber to the city as fuel. . . . Due to the prevalent bureaucracy and chaos, government buildings and student dormitories go unheated for weeks. Therefore, dormitory inhabitants or the office force of this or that institution mobilize and follow the example of the dignitaries: they descend on and transport deserted homes (in parts) in a "socialistic competition" to keep themselves warm. . . .

433 Brick production dropped for lack of skilled man-
337 power. The brick works of Rokai and Palemõnas produce for the army exclusively. No bricks and no tiles are available for sale to private citizens. Therefore, bricks and tiles figure in a lively black market exchange for horses.

Not a single cement plant is in operation—except on paper, in the boastful reports of "achievements" of the Russian dignitaries. The cement plants of Akmenė and Skirsnemunė are still in the stage of paper planning, though included in the five-year plan to be consummatted by 1950.

288 The textile plants of Klaipėda are idle. The Drobė plant of Kaunas is under reconstruction. The Litex and Audiniai plants began operating. The Linas plant produces for export to Russia exclusively.

The hide tanning plants of Šiauliai and the glass factories of Radviliškis and Aleksotas are operating. Dairies were mostly reactivated. The huge Maistas stockyards and canneries were burned down in Kaunas, and feeble efforts at reconstruction are forging ahead. The Maistas plant in Panevėžys is operating but production is small. The plant at Tauragė still lies in ruins.

The beet sugar refineries of Marijampolė and Panevėžys resumed operations. The paper and cardboard plant produces inferior quality products. The railway yards and repair shops of Kaunas are being expanded. The factories, as a rule, produce for war and export to Russia. The present production level amounts to less than 50% of the 1939 level.

782 433 classes from 1931 to 1935 has partially been reciprocally compensated, which is also expressed in the index figures. The doubling of the scope of production in recent years has also led to a considerable decline of leather imports (in 1933, 59 tons, in 1937, 18 tons), in which connexion a prominent rôle has also been played by tariff policy and import licensing.

9. Electricity Works.

379 433 414 In connexion with the constantly progressing mechanization of industrial concerns, whereby, as was shown in the General Part, the use particularly of electric engines has intensively increased (by 149.4% since 1931), the supply of electric energy, together with the textile industry, is the sole industrial branch of Lithuania whose production ascent since 1929 has suffered no recession even in the crisis years. In 1937, there pertained to these branches (in which also gas supply - Memel - managed by the municipalities, and the exploitation of waterworks are included) 1.6% of the industrial workers; 30.8% of the engine horse-power; 4.0% of the gross production value; and 9.1% of the net value of Lithuanian industrial production. The far higher net value rate is affected by the share of raw material deductions.

The structural development of this branch since 1927 is shown by the following comparative figures:

1927		1931		
No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H.P.
29	648	30	480	22 799

1937		
No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H.P.
32	523	38 511

379 433 The data of the production statistics on the energy sold in million kilowatt - hours show the following development of our electric current supply since 1931:

	1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
In Millions of kWh	18.7	18.8	22.3	25.7	28.4	35.6
In 1 000 Litas	12 500	11 880	11 310	12 068	12 851	15 172

The following indices are calculated on the basis of the foregoing data:

	1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
Production Index	100.0	100.5	119.3	137.4	151.9	190.4
Price Index	100.0	94.0	76.1	70.1	67.2	64.2

If we compare the course of this price index with the price-index of industrial raw material and produce of the Lietuvos Bankas Bulletin (vide the chapter on „Home Trade"), we must recognize that the prices of current in 1932 were maintained disproportionately high; that in 1937, on the other hand, the average price in comparison with the previous year, contrary to the general price tendency, abated only negligibly. In the interest, indeed, of mechanization of the industry, a further price reduction would be desirable.

10. The Stone and Earth Industry.

A relatively higher percentage share of the employed industrial workers is apportioned to the stone and earth industry, the most important branches of which consist of brick and glass production. This in 1937 amounted to 2 827 or 9.0%, in which context, however, one must bear in mind that these figures relate only to the summer months, because in winter the brick-kilns are not working. The share in respect of the aggregate engine horse-power was far lower, viz., 3.1%, and the share in respect of the gross production value 2.0% and net 3.7%, which signifies a marked improvement.

This industrial branch in the pre-war Lithuania employed approximately 700 workers. It developed vigorously in independent Lithuania and has during the past decade more than doubled both the number of the staff and the scope of production.

11:League of Nations G-4 (no date) 1939 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

XII. RURAL PLANNING

491 Before the war, only rudimentary means of communication existed. During the hostilities, transport conditions became even worse : the main roads were broken up and the by-roads suffered serious damage. When Lithuania became independent, all the existing roads had to be rebuilt and new means of communication to be provided. Between 1918 and 1937, over 1,000 kilometres of main roads were repaired and over 200 kilometres built. In 1937, there were 1,950 kilometres of main roads. Adding by-roads of the first category (4,365 kilometres) and of the second category (9,300 kilometres), there is a total of 15,000 kilometres of roads — that is, roughly 270 kilometres per 1,000 square kilometres and 60 kilometres per 10,000 inhabitants. The farmer, in addition to the main roads and the by-roads of the first and second categories, can use the by-roads of the third category, connecting villages and isolated farms, so that he usually has adequate means of communication and can always take his produce to the nearest markets. Motor-bus services (a means of communication which is rapidly spreading) make travelling fairly easy. The Government proposes to build 700 kilometres of main roads in the next ten years and to develop and improve the system of by-roads.

621 As regards other questions connected with rural planning, it may be noted that the villages are divided up into separate isolated farms (see II), and that, in four or five years time, built-up villages areas will have ceased to exist. Agriculturists who have left their villages to take up farming on these separate undertakings have to dig wells, but this does not, as a rule, present great difficulties, as drinking-water is found nearly 377 everywhere. Electrification has only just started : at present, regional electric power stations are being set up (the source of energy being peat), and the construction of a large central hydro-electric power station is under consideration. It is possible that the problem of the electrification of the countryside may become a matter of pressing concern in the near future : the drawbacks attaching to the system of scattered and isolated farms will then become apparent.

369 For these isolated farms, the school and church, representing the economic and ideological aspects of organised farming interests, serve as cultural and social centres. Together with the Press and the wireless, they correct such dangers as isolated members of the rural community might otherwise be exposed to from a cultural and social point of view.

1. A. land reform program divided former common pasture land into separate farms.